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VIETNAM VICTORY  
DOUBTFUL, SAYS  
ANALYST FOR CIA

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High Administration  
Men Deny Views  
Represent Policy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI)

— High Administration officials said today that a Central Intelligence Agency document declaring that victory over the Communists in South Viet Nam is doubtful and that eventually it may be necessary to make a neutralization deal, does not represent United States policy.

The 45-page paper, prepared by Willard Matthias of CIA's Board of National Estimates, attempts to assess developments in various parts of the world within the framework of the Soviet-American power relationship.

The paper was written early this year. It has been circulated among various government agencies with a notation that it had "general approval" of the CIA board which had, however, made no attempt "to reach complete agreement on every point of it."

## 'No Win' Charges

Administration officials were disturbed by the possible political implications of the document at this time inasmuch as Republican presidential nominee Barry M. Goldwater's charges of a "no win" foreign policy.

The officials said they wanted to emphasize that the paper had never been presented to or considered by President Lyndon B. Johnson's National Security Council nor the top level United States Intelligence Estimate Board.

Working papers of officials of the CIA are almost never made public. This one was made public, however, when Administration leaders learned that a copy had fallen into the hands of the

Chicago Tribune which intended to publish it.

It was felt that the views of a single official suggesting a possible negotiation might be incorrectly construed as Administration policy. Administration sources said it was then decided to make the paper public to demonstrate both that it was not a secret and that it was of a discursive nature.

## Summary of Changes

Aside from the Viet Nam neutralization reference, the document appeared to be a routine summary of the obvious changes brought about by the nuclear stalemate between Russia and the United States, complicated by the Communist Chinese-Russian ideological conflict.

The fact that both the Soviet Union and the United States now have the nuclear capability to destroy each other "has NOT only depreciated the value of strategic power in the achievement of particular objectives; it has also come to circumscribe the use of other instruments of military power," the CIA paper says. "It has become increasingly difficult for either of the great powers to project its military power in conventional form into other areas of the world or into disputes which may arise."

## The paper continues:

With the big powers increasingly inhibited from "brandishing their strategic capabilities and projecting their conventional ones," the "secondary and minor powers" such as France, Egypt, and Indonesia, have taken the opportunity to strengthen their arsenals and try to play a greater role in international affairs.

## For Others, a Nuisance

Matthias wrote that "a nuclear capability in the hands of other than the two great powers is a nuisance and a potential troublemaker, but it is not much of a factor in the world balance of military power or indeed in the respect accorded to its posses-

The part of the document on South Viet Nam which apparently touched a sensitive Administration nerve said:

"The counter-guerrilla effort continues to flounder, partly because of the inherent difficulty of the problem and partly because (the late President Ngo Dinh) Diem's successors have not yet demonstrated the leadership and the inspiration necessary. There remains serious doubt that victory can be won, and the situation remains very fragile."

"If large-scale United States support continues and if further political deterioration in South Viet Nam is prevented, at least a prolonged stalemate can be attained. There is also a chance that political evolution in the country and developments on the world scene could lead to some kind of negotiated settlement based on neutralization."

President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk have

contended repeatedly that no compromise solution is possible until the Communists in South Viet Nam are beaten and Red China and North Viet Nam demonstrate that they intend to "leave their neighbors alone."

Discussing the problems of the Communist world, including the Chinese-Soviet conflict as well as the growing differences of some east European Reds with Moscow, Matthias wrote:

"We can confidently expect that this situation will continue and that Communism in the future will come to possess still less doctrinal uniformity than it now has. Indeed, the national and doctrinal antagonisms which exist may occasionally lead to armed conflict; the Communist world may come to be as diverse and undisciplined as the non-Communist world."

The CIA author said developments in the Communist camp "suggest that for the next several years at least the world may be replete with strife and disorder but not on the verge of nuclear disaster."